

# Daily Empire.

HUBBARD & BRO., Editors.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,  
OF Seneca County.  
SUPREME JUDGES,  
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,  
OF Fulton County.  
(FOR FULL TERM.)  
JOHN VANDERBILT,  
OF Hamilton County.  
MACHIAS C. WHITELEY,  
OF Hamilton County.  
SHORT VANDERBILT,  
ALEXANDER S. BOYS,  
OF Hamilton County.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD,  
OF Hamilton County.  
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,  
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS,  
OF Hamilton County.  
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,  
ALEXANDER S. HAMSEY,  
OF Hamilton County.  
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
(FOR FULL TERM.)  
WILLIAM LARWILL,  
OF Hamilton County.  
CHARLES BOSELI,  
OF Hamilton County.

## News Items.

It is said that the rebels have made nine attacks on Butler's intrenchments, and been repulsed each time.

It is claimed that Gen. Gilmore routed a portion of the rebel forces on the 23d.—Gilmore belongs to Butler's Department.

It is rumored that Lee has retreated over the South Anna, and that Grant is in pursuit. We have had a rumor of this sort before.

A dispatch dated May 25, says: Unless Lee stops to fight to-day, we shall next hear of a grand conflict for the city of Richmond, before, or in the works of that capital.

The Republican State Convention of New York, has endorsed Lincoln, and recommended his re-nomination.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio has put a ticket in nomination. Supreme Judges, Luther Day, of Portage, Wm. White, of Clark, and Horace Wilder; Secretary of State, Wm. H. Smith of Hamilton; Attorney General, Wm. P. Richards, of Monroe; Comptroller of the Treasury, Moses Bailey of Fulton; Board of Public Works, Phillip Kersig, of Anglaize.

The disasters of Banks have terminated with the almost utter loss of his magnificent army, with its guns and transportation. A shattered remnant of 5,000 men escaped with him to New Orleans.

Our dispatches of this morning give glowing accounts of Grant's successes.—But it is well to remember that the great struggle for the possession of the city, is yet to be made.

There is some talk of postponing the Democratic National Convention until fall. There would be some advantages gained by doing so.

It turns out that Howard, who forged the proclamation, is not only a Republican, and a member of Beecher's church, but is an intimate of Lincoln, and a guest of the White House frequently. There are many who believe the document genuine, but found impolitic and recalled—Howard being well paid for assuming its authorship.

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated May 25, says: "The feeling over the news from the front as announced in the official war bulletin, is hopeful, but not enthusiastic."—Why not 'enthusiastic,' if it is true that we are told by telegraph?

We observe a good deal of indignant comment in the press—Republican as well as Democratic—on the Despotism which closed the offices of the World and Journal of Commerce. But we consider it very strange that the arbitrary act is only condemned on the ground that the papers in question were imposed upon by an ingenious hoax, and were themselves innocent of fraud. It does not matter whether the editors knew that the proclamation was a forgery or not. The act of suppression was an outrageous exercise of despotic power, and would not be endured by a people who are not reconciled to be slaves.

The N. Y. News says: Richmond has no strategic importance, and without an army is captured with it, a victory would prove barren and fruitless. And these acquisitions once made, they can no more be securely held than those which have been won and lost in the West and South.—The war has been an abortion and failure heretofore, and will be none the less so hereafter. Shall it terminate, or is it to be recorded on the pages of history, that the people of the North lost their own liberties in the wicked attempt to subjugate their brethren in the South?

## Was the Bogus Proclamation Bogus?

It might repay a brief investigation into the probabilities of the question, whether the Proclamation published by the Journal of Commerce, and the World, was spurious or genuine. Such an examination leads to the opinion that the Proclamation was in fact issued by Lincoln, duly countersigned by the Secretary of State, and recalled as a blunder, productive of serious evil to the Federal cause. The reasons for this belief are—

1. That our army had actually suffered reverse in excess of their achievements in Virginia.

This would very naturally inspire the gloom apparent in the Proclamation, would suggest prayer for the cause, as well as a conscription for more men. The call for men in connection with prayer, being on the principle of Gil Blas, who devoutly trusted that Providence would shield him from want; but, in order to make sure of Providence, always carried a few pistols in his pocket. Lincoln would make sure of Providence by an abundance of soldiers.

2. The reputed forger, Howard, is a leading Republican editor, a disciple of Ward Beecher's Church, and an intimate of Lincoln, being frequently harbored at the White House.

The presumption is that he would not, under such circumstances, do so great a wrong to his personal friend, the head man of his party, and munificent dispenser of patronage.

But the presumption, in these degenerate days, is easy, that he might be bribed to assume the responsibility of the act, assured that no personal harm could come of it, but pecuniary profit result—and at the same time do a great service to Lincoln. Just as Harvey, by a kindred act of political villainy, telegraphed the famous lie to Gov. Pickens, which led to the assault upon Fort Sumter.

3. His hasty confession of the offense, strengthens the hypothesis we maintain. If he were really guilty of the forgery, he would very likely await proof of the fact, instead of courting the consequences of the crime by its admission.

4. The fact that the Proclamation was telegraphed by the agent of the associated press, to the Western press, hours after the World was advised that it was spurious, would indicate its genuineness, but that by some mismanagement the telegraph agent was not duly informed of its recall and denunciation as bogus.

5. Finally: The document contains nothing, save only a discouraging word or two, which has not been, or is not intended to be 'proclaimed' by Lincoln. —But we must accept it as a forgery. Lincoln, Stanton & Co. say so, and are they not 'all honorable men'?

Proceedings of the Convention. WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864.

The Democracy of the Third Congressional District, met this day pursuant to call. Hon. Mr. MAYO, of Butler, was called to the Chair, and Mr. VAN DYKE, of Warren, appointed Vice President.

Messrs. A. D. BORDEN, D. O. JACKSON, and M. J. SWADENER, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, J. A. McMahon, W. J. Gilmore, Robert Christy, A. Cahill and R. H. Bennett, were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and Rules and Regulations.

Mr. Gaston, D. G. Fitch, John Love, and C. J. Bean, were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and Rules and Regulations.

After hearing the report of the Committee on Credentials, the Convention, after some debate, unanimously voted to adjourn until the 15th day of June next, to meet in Hamilton, Butler County, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MAYO, Chairman,  
M. J. SWADENER,  
D. O. JACKSON,  
A. D. BORDEN, Secretaries.

## The Convention Adjourned.

The District Convention met yesterday morning. After selecting a Chairman and other officers, and appointing the various Committees, a recess was taken until afternoon. Upon coming in in the afternoon, it was found that the delegations of the counties were not full, and that some townships were unrepresented. Democrats present stated that their townships had had no notice of the primary meetings. Upon consultation, it was unanimously agreed, notwithstanding the numbers present—many of whom, however, were not delegates—to adjourn the Convention until the 15th day of June next, to meet in the city of Hamilton, in Butler county.

It is the design of the Democracy of the District to hold a full meeting at that

time of delegates, and of the people, who are respectfully invited to attend.

Those townships which failed to receive notice, and to fill their delegations for the Convention of yesterday, will be notified immediately by the Central Committee. Let the townships then hold their meetings, (those that have not) and select delegates. All the delegates should make up their minds to attend. The last hope of the country is in the principles of Democracy. They alone will give us peace and the days of prosperity for which we so ardently long.

We have a batch of stuff by telegraph representing Lee as in full retreat before Grant, his army weak and exhausted, and the Union forces likely to beat him to Richmond. But all this is summarily disposed of by Stanton's dispatch to Dix that Lee is in a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers, and is concentrating his forces.

## The Question.

The Journal of Commerce, in discussing the present position of affairs forcibly says:

Civil war does not necessarily produce lasting enmity. It has not in other countries, and it is not necessary that it should in this. They mistake who say the Union can never be restored to peace and affection after such a bloody contest. And they also mistake who say the only method of making the Union strong is to cement it with blood.—The war exists. It is unnecessary now to discuss how it came about, who could have averted it, or who was wrong on the one side and who on the other, for the question is how to save the Union now. It is not how could we have saved, but how can we save it. Not how ought we to have done, but how ought we to do. There have been opportunities since the war began for a cessation of war and inauguration of peace and union. They have been lost but they may return again.

## Another Republican Convention.

The Convention which has been called to meet in Baltimore one day previous to the regular Republican Convention is not, as has been alleged, called in the interest of the friends of Gen. Fremont, but really in the interest of Mr. Chase and his friends. They have secured the fine hall of the Maryland Institute, in which the Administration Convention was to have met, and the latter will consequently be compelled to hire the Front street Theatre.

It is supposed that this Convention is a part of the flank movement which has been put in motion to do Mr. Lincoln out of the Republican nomination.

The excitement in administration circles over these movements and counter-movements is very great; but the plottings, both by Lincolnites and their opponents, is all secret, and but little comes to the surface touching what is going on underneath.

## wanted.

Some one possessing common horse-sense, and a common school education, yet braced enough to dispute the following facts:

1st. That the present mongrel party styling itself Union, a conglomeration of tyranism, Abolitionism and Republicanism—two parts of the second and one of the first and third—during the winter of 1863-4, then known as Federalists attempted to dissolve the Union and establish a Northern Confederacy.

2d. That they threatened and attempted a dissolution of the Union during the war of 1812.

3d. That John Adams presented a petition in Congress signed by the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, in 1842, praying for a dissolution of the Union, and the Southern members of Congress fought against it.

4th. That on the 26th of February 1842, Josiah R. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a petition to Congress signed by the Abolitionists of the Reserve, praying for a dissolution of the Union; that this petition was also fiercely opposed by the southerners.

5th. That John P. Hale, Wm. H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase—alias "greenback" Chase—voted to receive a petition to dissolve the Union, in the United States Senate in 1850.

6th. That for the above and sundry other acts of patriotism, Abe Lincoln makes Giddings Minister to Canada and Seward and Chase his Cabinet pets.

7th. That Abolitionism is the primary cause of the war.

8th. That the Abolitionists have been laboring for thirty or forty years to break up the Government.

9th. That their object is now to prolong the war, slaughter soldiers, free negroes, enrich themselves, and either subjugate the South, and establish a despotism, or effect a permanent dissolution of the Union.

Our exchanges will please copy the above. If they find a person to dispute its authenticity, first examine him, and if he has common sense, direct him to us. We will sell him face for old brass and thank them for inserting this in a conspicuous place.—Union County Democrat.

## A Parental Government.

One of Tom Hood's fanniest conceits is an illustrated story of two London cockneys, who apply to a literary man for a horse and chaise to drive some fifty miles off and back the same day. The man refuses, saying the distance is too great to be made in the time specified. "Vy not?" replies one of the innocents. "We've both got whips!"

# By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY EMPIRE

## MORNING REPORT.

Success of Grant's Flanking Operations.

Tribune's special near Hanover Junction 24th at midnight, says Grant's grand flank movement was made with such celerity that not only ousted Lee from his strong hold at Spottsylvania Court House, but pushed him back beyond North Anna river in such disorder that he was unable to present to our army a solid front. The first day's march left Hancock near Millford Station strongly entrenched in three lines of earthworks, where he could easily repulse the whole of Lee's army.

On the 24th the whole army moved down to Mt. Carmel Church, within four miles of North Anna. Here a line of battle was formed and march resumed, expecting Lee would show fight. A slight resistance shown, but soon found us too strong for them, and they gave way and were driven pell mell across and into the river. Our pickets then extended along the line of the river upon the left. Warren, upon the right, was quite as successful, repulsing three charges, and pushing the enemy across the river, where he is strongly entrenched. The whole army is elated with its success.

Lee Making for Richmond—Pegging Away at Charleston.

New York, May 26.—Tribune's special says rebel prisoners state that Lee's whole army was moving through Hanover Junction when intelligence reached them that Grant was moving towards North Anna. Portions of Longstreet's and Hill's corps were sent to dispute the passage of the river. Their resistance, however, though sharp, was foiled, and our troops forced their way over and the rebels fell back a mile, sustaining very little damage.

Another correspondent says the importance of Grant's last movement, that officers remarked after it was accomplished, that he would have risked three battles to have gained the advantages he has secured.

A rebel bearer of despatches has been captured; his despatches show that Lee is falling back on Richmond. Army, he says, is in a panic.

Charleston Harbor advises of the 15th to the Tribune, state that the monitors and batteries were pounding away at Sumter all day and night of the 14th, and renewed on the 15th with increased vigor and effect.

## From Banks' Department.

CLINTON, (La.) May 17.—News from Alexandria up to date yesterday, states that Banks has been 14 days cut off from all communications. He will attempt to cut his way through by way of Marksville. A large force of gunboats went up Red River yesterday. Heavy firing heard in the direction of our batteries at Fort De Russy—result not known.

## Progress of Grant's Army.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 24.—A messenger who left the front at 6 o'clock this P. M. reports the enemy crossing North Anna, with our troops in close pursuit. Over 600 prisoners have been brought in since yesterday and more are hourly arriving. Firing was heard this morning in the direction of Port Royal, and was supposed to be from a rebel battery which was reported placed at a point twelve miles from Fredericksburg. An order of Lee's army was brought in to Headquarters to day on whom was found despatches to Ewell from Lee ordering him to fall back to the defenses at Richmond. A Lieutenant who was taken a few days ago said his brigade had been at Plymouth and Drury's Bluff and after fighting Butler they were sent at once to General Lee's army in front of Grant.

This afternoon a detachment from the cavalry expedition under Sheridan arrived at headquarters, announcing the safe return of the command across the Pamunkey last night, and they would arrive to night at Carter's Division. They cut the Railroad twelve miles below Hanover Junction on the 21st, burning two bridges, and tearing up a mile of the railroad. The horses of the expedition are pretty well exhausted, but a few days of rest and feed on fine clover will soon put them in a condition for service.

## From Charleston.

NEW YORK, May 26.—We learn from Folly Island that on the 15th inst. an important expedition made by 1034 New York Volunteers, which was highly successful, and resulted in the capture of the rebel picket post and five men. The troops landed on James Island from the boats in Secessionville creek and advanced through the marsh and took the rebel pickets by surprise. These men report the news from the Charleston papers of the 12th. Meade's army was thrown back by Lee, but Meade received reinforcements, and made a stand south of the Rappahannock. They represent the force of the enemy at six regiments of infantry. This does not include the troops on Johnson's Island and in the vicinity of Adam's Run.

## From New Orleans.

CARIO, May 25.—New Orleans dates of the 19th have been received. News unimportant. The demand for cotton is good. Sales 600 bales at 71¢ to 77¢ ordinary 80¢ to 82¢. Low Middling 84¢ to 85¢. Some inquiry for sugar and molasses. Sales 100 hhds of sugar at 15¢ for inferior, and 20¢ for fully fair. Four hundred and fifty barrels of molasses at 60¢ to 80¢ for inferior.

## Reported Capture of Alexandria by the Rebels—Guns and Boats—Natchez in Flames.

The Richmond Whig of the 20th says the losses in Wickman's brigade are eight officers killed 24 wounded and 2 missing. They are 56 non-commissioned officers killed, and 313 wounded and 55 missing. Lomax's brigade lost nine officers killed and 17 wounded and 12 missing. Twenty-three men were killed, and 129 wounded and 122 missing. Total loss in the division 780.

Brigadier General Gordon of North Carolina commanding a division of cavalry died on Thursday from the wounds received while fighting Sheridan's cavalry near Richmond.

MONROE, May 18.—Authentic news from Brookhaven says Bank's escaped to New Orleans with 5,000 men. Alexandria was surrendered to Taylor with 8,000 prisoners and twenty guns, 1,200 mules, 50 boats. Twenty-six are good. Order re-established. Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the enemy and now in possession of the Confederates. Natchez is burning, two squares are gone, and the fire is still raging.

## LATEST NEWS.

### AFTERNOON REPORT.

Headquarters May 26.—The Herald's correspondent says our line of advance from Bowling Green is due south to Richmond. Lee has a long distance to march, and the probabilities are, we shall reach there first. Lee may be forced marches arrive at the same time, but will be so exhausted that, the result of an engagement would not be doubtful.

The news from Warren and Hancock is beyond our speculations. Both Corps effected a lodgement on the right bank of the North Anna, after a sharp and decisive engagement, each crossing. They succeeded in carrying the enemy's line of rifle pits, and driving him completely from his vantage ground.

### Official Dispatch—Lee's Army Concentrated.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

To Gen. Dix: Dispatches from Grant, received this morning, inform Department that the rebel army still holds a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrated. It will probably require two or three days to develop his intentions. The Ninth Corps has been incorporated with the army of the Potomac. No other dispatches received from any other field of operations.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

[This dispatch ought to teach the people not to put their trust in New York Specials.—EOR. EMPIRE.]

### Prayer for Peace.

[From the New York Observer.]

All should desire peace. The true disciple of the Prince of Peace can desire no other than such a peace as will honor and glorify God. The disciple can desire nothing less or more, than the glory of God.—In all sections of the country there are true followers of the glorious Prince of Peace.—They all believe him to be a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God. If all these be fully agreed to unite on the same day, at the same hour of the day, in earnest, faithful prayer and supplication for peace, in God's way and time, and not in our way and time, for such a peace, and only for such a peace as will glorify Him, can it be doubted that such a prayer will be heard and answered?—No one can say how it would be answered, but we must believe it would be answered.

Cannot all Christians in the whole country be thus induced to unite in this sublime effort to promote glory? Let the General Assembly propose that a day be set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer—for prayer for the one single object of such a peace as God will own and bless, and as will redound to his honor and glory.

To doubt that such an effort would fail of its end would be to doubt the truth of the Bible and its glorious promises. UNUS, COVINGTON, Ky., April 30, 1864.

We learn that Gov. Medary was arrested yesterday by Deputy U. S. Marshals, and taken to Cincinnati. What offense this veteran statesman and patriot is accused of, we are at loss even to surmise.—Dayton Empire.

We assure our friends of the Empire that he and "every other man" knew just as much as we did about what we were arrested for. We found a jolly Republican friend on the cars, of the legal profession, who learning something was up inquired of us what it was. We told him we were just as ignorant as he was of the matter. He at once hunted up the Deputy Marshal, and soon returned, and informed us that it was the case of Mr. CATCATH and others. This was just before we got to the city. But as we never knew anything of the CATCATH affair, only what was made public, as others knew it, we were not much the wiser.

What ever possessed anybody to connect us with that case, we cannot say. If it is mere political spite, it will redound more to the dishonor of those getting it up than to us. We of course, abide the Court of Judge LEAVITT, and hope for a speedy opening up of the case, that we may get some light upon it.—Crisis.

Natchez was in flames at the last accounts. Two squares had been burned.

## New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.

COTTON—Quiet and steady and middling upward.  
FLOUR—dull at 7 25¢ to 7 30¢ for extra State.  
Round Hop 7 60¢ to 70¢  
WHEAT—Nominally 1 62¢ to 1 65¢ Chicago Spring 1 56¢ to 1 62¢ Milwaukee Club 1 47¢ to 1 50¢ Winter Red.  
CORN—Shade firmer 42¢.  
OATS—In very fair demand and steady at 86¢ to 87¢.  
POKE—Firm—25¢.  
REEP—Firm and in good demand.  
BUTTER 28¢ to 32¢.  
CUT MEATS—Firm.  
LARD.—A shade firmer, 13 1/2¢ to 14¢.  
WHISKY—Quiet, at \$1 29¢ to 1 30¢ for Western.  
SUGAR—Firm at 16 1/2¢ to 18¢.  
PETROLEUM—Firm, 40¢ Crude; 62¢ refined.  
BOARD, 68¢ to 69¢ Free.  
NEW YORK, May 26.—Stocks irregular closing firm. Money 6 and 7 per cent. Sterling quiet and steady at 110 1/2. Gold 83 1/2. 5-20 Coupons 124 1/2. '81 Coupons 114. One year certificates 98 1/2. New York Central 133 1/2. Erie 81 1/2. Reading 81 1/2. C. B. & O. 27.

## Dayton Market.

DAYTON, May 26.

HARSHMAN'S FLOUR—Red wheat, wholesale 7 25¢.  
WHEAT—\$1 45.  
CORN—100 Shelled 90¢ to 100¢.  
OATS—70¢.  
RYE—1 10¢ to 1 15¢.  
BARLEY—\$1 20¢.  
COFFEE—48¢ to 50¢.  
SUGAR—19¢ to 22¢.  
RUGGS—13 1/2¢ to 15¢ per doz.  
WHISKY—1 25¢.  
CHEESE—16¢ to 17¢.  
DRIED PEACHES—16¢ to 18¢.  
DRIED APPLES—20¢ to 22¢.  
BEANS—Per bushel \$2 50¢ to 3 00¢.  
HAY—Timothy 30¢ per ton.  
TEAS—\$1 00¢ to 1 60¢.  
RICE—90¢ to 1 10¢ per lb.  
BUTTER—26¢ to 30¢.  
LARD—12¢ to 15¢.

## Medical.

COUGH AND MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS COUGH BALSAM.

CURE COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is a most valuable remedy for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 Cents per bottle. For sale by druggists generally. mlt

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

EVERYBODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of Strickland's Pile Remedy. Read what those who have used it say: Mr. Charles W. Land, am. of Louisville, and Mr. J. F. Hardee, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Sold by all druggists, 50 cts a pot. Manufactured at No. 8 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. mlt

Diarrhoea AND FLUX.

Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. It is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in almost all the hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and sailors, and we will guarantee to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Mr. Woods, of Covington, Mo., will be most happy to testify to the value of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in vain by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle. mlt

## Legal.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Swayzie vs. Superior Court. By virtue of and in obedience to the command of an order of sale made by the Superior Court of Montgomery county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the door of the Court House, in the city of Dayton, Ohio.

Saturday, June 25, 1864. At 9 o'clock p.m. of said day the following described real estate, viz: One acre of ground taken by parcel from the south-east corner of Main street and south-east corner of the town of Dayton, as originally laid out in the city of Dayton, county of Montgomery and state of Ohio.

Said premises have been appraised at \$400 under a former order of this Court and are offered for sale for less than two thirds of said appraisement. Terms—Cash, 1/2 in one, and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the deferred payment to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE W. KILPATRICK, Sheriff Mont. county. JAMES A. CROSBY, Attorney. mlt

## Hair Restorer.

### PROFESSOR DE MUNN'S ONLY GENUINE HAIR RESTORER!

#### DISEASES OF THE SCALP

THE skill of the medical faculty in treating diseases of the scalp has, in the majority of cases, been but a failure. The most powerful remedies have been used, but it is not to be wondered at, as it requires great skill, deep research and a careful investigation of the cause which produces the disease. If the disease is discovered, it is an utter impossibility to cure the disease and effect a permanent cure. Diseases of the scalp have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians, and have devoted YEARS OF STUDY. To this peculiar part of the human frame, and I am satisfied that I possess THE ONLY REMEDY. So far as known, that would permanently eradicate those loathsome diseases of the scalp, i.e., RALY RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, And other cutaneous diseases, and restore the hair to the scalp, the burning and itching sensation, and the itching of the scalp, I will furnish FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. If I fail to cure the worst cases of diseased scalp of the longest standing with the ONLY GENUINE HAIR RESTORER.

Read the following: (Testimonials of Mrs. Sarah Gould.)

PROF. DE MUNN: Two years ago I was badly afflicted with a disease of the scalp, and my hair commenced to fall out very fast. The disease spread until my scalp was one complete sore. It became very painful; my head at night was swollen; the burning and itching sensation was insupportable; I would apply remedy after remedy, but only momentary relief. I consulted several physicians of this city. I was informed by the information that the disease with which my scalp was afflicted was the Bald Pate, and that they could not benefit me. I read your advertisement and decided to consult you. You assured me that you would eradicate the disease and restore my hair, which had become very thin. With this assurance I placed myself in your hands, and the results are, I have a luxuriant head of hair; my scalp is perfectly well, and my hair has ceased to fall out. Respectfully yours, Mrs. SARAH GOULD, No. 14 North Pearl street.

It is a fact acknowledged by all who have used the Hair Restorer, and their name is Legion, that it is THE ONLY PREPARATION.

That would effectually and permanently restore the hair of those who have lost it.

THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF.

The large and rapidly increasing sale of Restorer is the strongest evidence of the manifold benefits it is conferring upon

#### THE HUMAN FAMILY.

The confidence of the public has been obtained, and it is only in relation to its merit and real superiority.

OVER ALL PREPARATIONS Ever introduced. I do not recommend my preparation to cause hair to grow as fast as it really grows, as it is a simple impossibility, and totally inconsistent with the laws of Nature. To those who are skeptical or incredulous, I will make a bona fide offer: I will furnish \$1,000.

(One Thousand Dollars) if I fail to cure the worst cases of partial baldness, under fifteen years' standing, with THE ONLY GENUINE HAIR RESTORER. This wonderful remedy is sold by druggists generally. IF YOUR DRUGGIST HAS NOT GOT IT SEND FOR IT.

N. B.—Chases guaranteed in every case where the druggist for a reasonable time has been supplied. Price, 50¢ per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50. PROF. H. A. DE MUNN, Sole Proprietor, No. 14 North Pearl street, Albany, New York.